firements of the Whest-Burning, Flaying, Botting Water, Molten Land, and Crucifixton - Drawing and Quartering. Throwing to Wild Beasts, and Trampling by Elephants-The Knout-Decapitation, Manging, and Garroting.

From Frank Latte's Handily.

To the modern view capital punishment has a twofold object: First, to deprive the dangerous man of a life that might again find itself bent on mischief; then, to warn those whose tendencies are similar that their end would be

the end of diagrace.

The modes by which the punishment is inflicted vary in every country, from the primi-tive method of beating the subject with clubs until life is extinct up to the application of the swift messenger electricity, that does its work almost as quickly and subtly as human thought. The killing of a victim by beating to death is the legal mode among the Hottentots, and the scene which precedes execution is almost impossible to imagine. The criminal is seized and placed in a circle composed of the leading men of his tribe. His sentence determined upon, the chief strikes the first blow, and thereafter his judges rain upon him a succession of strokes that cease only when the bruised and mangled victim falls to the ground



THE GUILLOTINE (FRANCE.)

More skilfully barbarous, but by no means as bratal, was the punishment of boiling the victim to death. This was imposed during the reigh of bluff King Hal, without benefit of clergy, noon poisoners. Those condemned to this mode of punishment were subjected to the process in boiling water, oil, moiten lead, and sulphur. Another mode of depriving a human being of life is that of blowing the condemned from a cannon, a subject that has been made painfully realistle by Vereschagin's great picture. On the authority of Dr. Calkins there is no interval for suffering, as no sooner has the peripheral sensation reached the central organ than the same is dissipated to the four winds of heaven. This scientific statement must be taken with the grain of salt that allows for the agony of the victim while undergoing the process which precedes the dissipation of his central perceptive organ. Burning is one of the lowest, and, to the average mind, the most dreadful, forms of loosing the human soul from its environs. The anolent Romans, the Jews. the Britons, and other nations have made use of it in their scheme of capital punishment. The Britons threw their victims, many in number, into wicker cages made in the form so means the suffering such is the power of the silvation, not the torture of the silvation.

HORRORS OF PUNISHMENT.

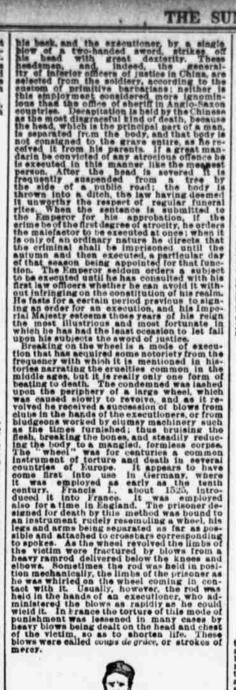
TERRORS AND TORIURES IN SOME FORMS OF JUDICIAL EXECUTION.

From Hottentet Clobe to the Mediuval Re-



Criental sun beat down upon his naked hody and uneheltered head. The ragged edges of his undressed wounds festered and inflamed. From these wounds shooting pains ran along in accelerating waves of increasing anguish. Every attempt to secure any relief from the unnaturally constrained position increased the torment. The blood impeded in its efreciation, flowed in siackened and laborious currents. An increasing fever consumed the body with internal fires; the head throbbed with anguish; the parched libs burned with a razing thirst. As death drow high insects awarmed upon the body, and birds of prey commenced to feast upon it before life was yet extinct. Yet no vital organ was directly touched, and the stubborn life surrendered to its invincible foe only after a long and protracted slege. Even the pittless and stolid Roman endured not long the sight of suffering at once so protracted and intense. For death, if not hastened by other means did not usually take place for four or five days. Harely, however, was the wretched criminal suffered to die by the mere infliction of the cross. A thrust with the spear or a blow with the club at length put an end to fortures which wearled even the patience of the spectators. Cruelfixion was not, however, uncommon in an age when no discrimination was made between punishment and revenue, and when ingenuity was exhausted in the endeaver to intensify the sufferings of those condemned for crime, or even castured in war. At the time of the slege of Jerusaiem hundreds of Jews were cruelfied together and left to hang in sight of the city walls."

The origin of this special punishment has been attributed to Semiramis, but the refine-EXECUTION WITH THE SWORD (CAMBODIA.)



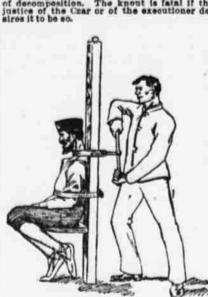


Bisecting such as is practised by the Cambodians is thus described: "Samuel heved Agar in pieces before the Lord;" also as instanced in the subjecting of the Rabbites to saws and a reasting in a brick kiln. Thus used, the terms seem to include any rude, untaught mode of cutting the body saunder with an implement fike a sword; or with a wooden saw, a martyrdom said to have been inflicted upon the Prophet Isalah, and to have been a not uncommon fate of early Christians. The There is no difficulty in believing, in times and among people where the chief effort in capital punishment was to intensify agony and shame, the rude device of tearing the body forcibly asunder would be employed. This element entered into the punishment visited upon liavaillac, who assassinated Henry Iv. of Frances in Idilo, which is noted as one of the most cruel on record. He was tied to a rack thand, to which was faster cross. His right hand, to which was faster poured. A horse was then attached to each limb, and his joints were drawn asunder. Afterward the spectators dragged the body through the streets. So great was his power of will that he scarcely uttered a grean while these tortures were being inflicted, and he died without implicating any of his Drawing and quartering was not a distinct punishment, but an adjunct or circumstance of aggravation formerly superadded in England to hanging for the more henious crimes, particularly high treason. In the ancient and severer form, sentence involving drawing and quarters should be at the King's disposa.

The elmple primitive mode of punishment by drowning is often mentioned. It seems to have been in vogue in former days in Syria. Greece, Home, and Fersia. The methods are described: One, that of attaching a heavy weight to the body, then casting it into the sea or rivor; the other,



THE ELEPHANT AS RESCUTIONER (CENTRAL INDIA). cial sense. The mode of punishment which includes flogging and the "keout," recently abolished in fluesta, also covered by the terms securating." whipping has not been used, primarily at least, in the other Furopean countries in modern times as "capital punishment," that is has not been used where the sentence or judicial design has been to indicate the condemned man is condented. In Russia the condemned man is con-



ests of the West, employing thousands of men and representing millions of capital, especially when most of these industries grew up under and by virtue of the laws of a prior Congress? VIII. Is not coal in the hands of the mine owner or coal dealer, fron ore in the hands of the mine owner, unrefined sugar in the hands of the Louisiana planter, or any other product which labor has fitted for the market, just as much a manufactured article and entitled to protection as cloth in the hands of a manufac-

turer or wool in the hands of the farmer? IN. Is not the income tax double taxation, in taxing both the income of the corporation and the income of the stockholder?

X. A farmer's income is \$3,000, family exponses \$500; a city cterk's salary is \$5,000, expenses \$5,000; a city merchant's income is \$50,000, family expenses, physicians' bills, loss by fire, andorsement, Ac., \$60,000. Is it just to tax the New York clerk on \$1,000 and the New York merchant on \$40,000, when their actual income is nothing, and to tax the farmer nothing, when his net income is \$2,500? XI. Is it wise to increase the sources of tax-

ation, multiply the office holders, and arouse spetional feelings?

Protect the parts and you protect the whole.

A BILLS WEIGHT DEMOCRAY.

The control of the co

atudy. They get their ideas of the way to talk to the Chinks from magazine stories or dime novels. I guess. This is the way one of these girls coes at it:

"Mr. Chinaman, you like this country heap lot, yes? No sabse my chin chin? No sabee Melican talked? Then when the Chinaman looks at her in pained surprise, she turns to her companions and says. I guess this Chinaman at the chinaman can't have been in the country long. He doesn't seem to understand English at all."

"Whatever they see that's peculiar, they always want to buy. It would take a detective for every separate member of the party to prevent some of them being cheated by the Chinese. They'll buy anything from a paper fan to a carved ivory figure, and they'll pay cheerfully four times what the things are worth. I remember one sweet little school-gir!, who while the party was on its way to an oplum joint asked me what an oplum pipe was worth. I told her that some of them, the fancy ones that are carved and painted, were worth folder more. It didn't occur to me then that she contemplated buying one. When we came out she said to me:

"I've just bought a lovely oplum pipe, and a great deal cheaper than you told me. Oh, I'm sharp on a bargain! The Chinaman wanted \$7 for it, but I beat him down to \$5. hee. Isn't is a beauty?

"As she spoke she held out to me a villalueus looking old tobacco pipe that some one had been cutting at with a knile. The inguliance of them roops under the impreasion that it was a pigtal. They have seen the epicum deer things, these summing parties. The ladies after they have seen the epicum deer and have been into a Chi-

A Queer Accident at a Bace Macting.

At a country race meeting at Canterbury.

New Zealand, a horse impaled itself on the end
of a rail. It afterward extricated itself and
fell on the jookey and a spectator named Kelly,
the latter being killed.



"The Chiname grimed. It is not raise. It is Long Tom. S. Keery time he comes here it along them. S. Keery time he comes here to the late picture with a second to the seco on the roof of the house. The agent had about persuaded the grocer to buy, when the man with the ginger beard, who had been watching the transaction with the deep interest that comes so natural to a man with plenty of spare time on his hands, chipped in.

"Sometimes it pays to monkey with Nature and let her inves the job of doin" all your work while you air loath? around the county Court House ten, mile away, and sometimes it don!." said he. "I knowed a foller out in Kansaa' at had one of them windmill contraptions that was the ruin of him."

"There never was one of these clocks sold in Kansas," said the agent, with wrath.

"This here wasn't a clock," said the man with the ginger heard, "an' I dely any man in the crowd to prove that I said anything about a clock. I jet said a windmill contraption. This here wasn't pay in kansas, as fur as the weather is concerned, he lowed to rig up a pump arrangement that would water his starlen. So he lixed up a wind pump, but that wasn't enough. He hext goes to work and makes a kind of swivel arrangement that would keep the hose movin' back and forth and up and around till the whole ratch was sprinkled. Did all the work itself, rou see. That is the limb free to gradewn to the grocery and talk about Mrs. I lease all he wanted to—or all he dast to, at least. Well, he goes away one mornin' happy as a claim and comes back at hight to find his garden all ruint. Now, what d'you suppose had did it?"

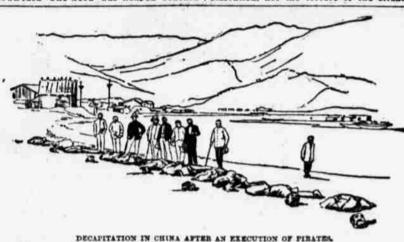
"How got in;" ventured the clock agent. "How so they want and the me he selek. Haws, nothin. One of them playful breezes that Kansas sometimes gits up had come along and had worked that there windmill pump and dern last that the water was made bilm had here last that the water was made bilm had here be sealed to death."

"How so the first was made bilm had here be sealed to death."

"That was prefir long, "said the agent.
"Oh! I don't know, said the man with the ginger beard. As soon as he got broke he sent into politics, and now he is gitt'n' a good him," at the expense of the State.

His Parson Gut to Prison Before He Bit,

Nashville, Feb. 13.—Bony Craig is again a free man. Testerday he was started from Cintonville for the pentientiary, and was under a sentence of cloven rears for murder, but when he reached like benitentiary to-day he was handed a full pardon and it ones given employment as a guard. Graig was reavieted recently of the number of Jake whiteon a desperate neare, during the mining trothers in August 1862. Chaig was entipyed by item. Carnes to act as about to a defail of soldiers that was rounding up the miner. The spitual was approaching Briceville when they came upon whitson and attempted to arrest him. He resisted and was shot and instabily lifted.



ders, packing the earth firmly in, and left their victim helpless to meet a linguring death of

exposure and starvation. Grueifixion, which the story of Christ has carried over the round world, is a form of punishment so repellent to modern ideas that it is almost an argument for those who deny the divinity of the Saviour who suffered. Yet Dr. Lyman Abbott has presented this practice as it existed at the time of Christ in his brilliant and interesting description. "Of all the cruel punishments of a barbarous age, crucifixion was the most barbarous. It possessed a bad preeminence of cruelty in an age when fashionable audiences crowded the vast amphitheatre to applied the fearful horrors of gladiatorial combats, and fair women gave the gladiatorial combats, and fair women gave the death signal and feasted their canguinary even on the obting life of the defeated. It was in this age that Cicero called crucifizion a punishment most inhuman and shocking, and wrote of it that it should be removed from the eyes and ears and the thought of men. Too horrible for a Roman citizen, no freeman might be subjected to it. It was reserved, wito rare exceptions, for slaves and foreignera. Upon this gentile crucity the Jew looked with special horror. The cross, like the eagle, was a sign of degradation. Its infliction by the Romans was a badge of Iarael's servitude. The ancient law of Moses fixed a pscullar curse to it. To crucify even a corpse was to submit it to the greatest possible indigatty. Thus the agony of pain was intensified by the agony of a peculiar shame. theatre to applaud the fearful horrors of



and around it and the fire lighted. As the flames rolled upward and mingled their roar with the impotent groans of the victims, the likeness to the god was lost, but to him was accredited the vengeance imposed on the sufferers.

Another horrible method of inflicting the death penalty was by burying alive. Not satisfied with interring the condemned, some barbarous tribes buried to the hips or shoul-



THE BAZALE (PRESIA)
means of a hook inserted under his shoulder or under his breastbona. In this manner he was prevented from doing anything to assist himself, and all persons were prohibited under severe penalties from relieving him. He remained in this situation, exposed to the acorebing heat of the day, where the sun is almost vertical and the atmosphere almost without a cloud, and to the chilling dews of the night. His lacerated flesh altraoted a multitude of insects, which insreased his torments, and under the fever produced by those complicated sufferings, joined to hunger and thirst, all raging in the most intense degree, he gradually expired.

THROAT CUTTING. (ARMENIA.)